

PILOTS IN AIR
MAIL SERVICE
THREATEN TO
GO ON STRIKE

Insist That Discharged
Fliers Be Reinstated at
Once—Say Machines Are
Unsafe

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
BELMONT PARK, N. Y., July 24.—Asserting they were forced to fly not only in bad weather, but also in unsafe machines, 20 aerial mail pilots today served notice on Second Assistant Postmaster General Fraeger at Washington that they would refuse to fly tomorrow unless reinstatement was granted two brother pilots who they assert were discharged because they refused to take the air Tuesday on account of fog.

The airmen tonight received from Mr. Fraeger a telegram stating that the orders applying to the two pilots had not been revoked and asserting that "where flying conditions are such that they cannot operate, they have the option to resign."

According to the men at Belmont field, the strike will affect the airmail route between Belmont Park, New York, and Washington, as well as Belmont Park. They claim the aerial mail to Chicago and Washington will be tied up unless the department reinstates the two discharged pilots and promises to make the machines safer for the pilots who remain in service.

Leon Smith and E. Hamilton Lee are the two pilots whose reinstatement is asked. They were serving on the New York-Washington route. The airmen asserted that since June 15 during the recent rainy period, no less than fifteen accidents occurred, in which ten planes were demolished and two pilots killed.

The airmen declared they had formally protested to the war department that the planes supplied them were poorly adapted for flying even in good weather.

The pilots claimed they had informed their superiors that certain planes, repaired many times, were unsafe to fly. They further asserted they had asked for substitutes which would show whether the men were flying on an even keel or upside down. These indicators, the men say, cost \$75, but they were informed, they said, by Mr. Fraeger that they would steer by compass as the turn indicators are too expensive.

The pilots further complained that under the present system, mechanics who work in the hangar and never fly receive equal pay that the men who fly receive, carrying the aerial mail. This pay ranges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, they said.

Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general, said tonight that he did not believe any strike of mail aviators was impending, the men in the service would refuse duty.

"It is true that I did get an anonymous telegram today," he said, "at least a telegram signed 'mail aviators' which purported to come from the fliers at New York and said they would not take out the mail tomorrow unless two men discharged Tuesday were reinstated. Those men will not go back into service, but it is not likely there will be a strike."

"The difficulty arose last Tuesday when two of the aviators on the New York-Washington flight refused to take out the mail planes, which have high powered motors and said they would not make the trip except in 150 horsepower machines. They were informed that they must either make the flight or resign. They resigned."

"All of the postoffice aviators understand when they go into the service that they must take the mail out whenever the department has mail ready to go."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Efforts to fix responsibility of superior officers for the mistreatment of American military prisoners in detention camps and jails in and near Paris will be made by a house investigating committee next week. Charles B. Johnson announced tonight that former Senator Clarence Ball, who is serving a six months' sentence at Fort Jay, N. Y., for mistreating prisoners, while he was a guard at one of the camps, would appear before the committee Monday.

"Best the prisoners or be beaten yourself," is the choice that Ball says was given him by superior officers, according to a letter by Ball to Representative Dallinger, Massachusetts, who turned it over to the committee. At prison farm No. 2 where Ball was an "assistant" of Lieut. "Hard Boiled" Smith, who also is in prison for mistreatment of soldiers, Ball's letter asserts that he and other guards did their best not to misuse the prisoners and it did not suit Smith.

"I admit that I hit prisoners," wrote Ball, "but the orders came from higher than any sergeant."

Ball's letter mentioned only Lieut. Smith, but the former sergeant said "I could tell you a lot more if I could only talk with you."

While Ball is before one committee, Homer S. Cummings, democratic national chairman, is expected to appear before another committee headed by Representative French, Wisconsin, charged with inquiry into aviation experiences.

Mr. Cummings is to be asked about publicity said to have been issued by the democratic committee in which the reported visit of the Peace committee to the northwest for investigation of spruce production was referred to as a "joy junket" and intimated, according to the whole inquiry was for partisan purposes. Mr. French will ask Mr. Cummings, republican member of the senate committee, to substantiate the charges of partisanship.

Rail Values In
State Increased
At Tax Session

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
GRAND CANYON, July 24.—A raise in the assessments of railroads in Arizona amounting to \$1,500,000 was decided upon today at the conference of the state tax commissioners and leading taxpayers being held here. The conference is expected to conclude its work tomorrow.

A protest on behalf of the undertakers of the state was presented by Mr. Miles, of Miami against the valuation plan tentatively fixed for undertaking businesses. Several technical questions were brought up, including the unusual amount of work done by undertakers in connection with the recent influenza epidemic.

WOBBLY LEADERS AT
GLOBE FACE SERIOUS
CHARGES AT TONOPAH

Arrested at Mining Camp
on Telegraphic Advances
from Nevada City—Criminal
Anarchy Is Alleged

GLOBE, Arizona, July 24.—Mickey Scanlon, I. W. W. organizer and mouthpiece for the Metal Mine Workers' local No. 800, is in the county jail on telegraphic instructions from Tonopah, Nevada. It is understood that Scanlon is wanted in the Nevada city on a warrant charging criminal anarchy. Scanlon stated that he will fight extradition to Tonopah and has engaged counsel to look after his interests. Organizer Gannon of the I. W. W. notified Scanlon today that he was unable to secure the services of Attorney Worsley, but stated that Attorney Clout of Phoenix had accepted the case.

Croft, who is president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, editor of the Labor Journal and ex-federal labor director for Arizona, is expected to arrive in the city on tonight's stage. John Duffey, said to be an I. W. W. organizer, is being held at the county jail on a similar warrant from Tonopah. The sheriff also holds a warrant for Frank Birmingham, but up to 9 o'clock this evening the authorities were unable to locate the latter.

Scanlon was on \$500 bond pending an appeal on a vagrancy charge when arrested on a warrant from Nevada.

The threatened I. W. W. strike in this district died in its infancy, and the Globe-Miami mines are working steadily. The demands drawn up by Scanlon and associates failed to reach the mine managers.

Condemn I. W. W.
GLOBE, July 24.—The Globe city council met in regular session this evening and passed resolutions condemning the I. W. W. agitators. The council also passed a resolution condemning the I. W. W. and "kindred" organizations which preach a doctrine of destruction.

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SPokane, Wash., July 24.—Showers in the northern and northern Idaho today helped improve the forest fire situation. High winds last night, according to reports, did not do as much damage as had been anticipated, although electrical storms were responsible for many new fires.

Apparently St. Regis, threatened by forest fires for several days, is in only slight danger. Thompson Falls was reported safe, the flames in that immediate neighborhood having been brought under control. Alderton and vicinity had a heavy shower which helped relieve the situation in Nigger gulch, where the flames have been spreading rapidly.

The fire service sent additional men to the fire-stricken districts. Fifty men went to Gold creek to assist in fighting the Rattlesnake fire, and another crew was sent to the Evaro fire, which was reported to be spreading.

In the Naperce forest a blaze was burning close to Elk City, Idaho, and had covered 1500 acres. In the Lolo forest a new fire was reported on the south side of Fish Creek.

Reports from Oregon indicated that fifty-five forest fires have been started by lightning last night. None of the Oregon fires is considered dangerous.

PALMER RESUMES
FIGHT FOR JOB AS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, July 24.—A Mitchell Palmer, before the senate judicial sub-committee today renewed his fight for senate confirmation of his nomination as attorney general and again vigorously defended his administration as alien property custodian. He replied to charges of improper administration Harold Remington, a New York lawyer, and Leslie S. Kennard, an Indiana attorney holding a position in the alien property custodian's office.

General charges of improper administration were made by Mr. Kennard in a statement recently submitted to the committee by Senator New, republican of Indiana, and answered today by Mr. Palmer, who presented an affidavit from Mr. Kennard repudiating his previous statement.

Mr. Palmer declared there was nothing inconsistent in his jurisdiction of claims for property made against the alien property custodian. Declaring that he had never passed personally on a single claim, as such matters were handled by subordinates, Mr. Palmer added:

W. U. A. BARRAGE



Retirement of Cement Trust

CALLES SAYS NO
MORE RUSTLING
OVER BOUNDARY

Meets with Heads of U. S.
Military in Arizona and
Says Livestock Thefts
Will Stop—Other Means
for Preventing Trouble
Are Discussed

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

DOUGLAS, July 24.—A complete understanding was reached today upon details of a plan, whereby the officers of the United States army in Arizona and those of the Mexican federal army in Sonora will co-operate to prevent trouble along the Arizona-Sonora boundary. This was the outcome of a conference held in Agua Prieta this afternoon between Brigadier General W. R. Smedberg, commanding the Arizona military district, and General de Brigada P. Elias Chales, governor of Sonora and secretary of commerce and industry in the Carranza cabinet. The conference was attended by Colonel W. O. Johnson, commanding Camp Harry J. Jones near here, Captain F. D. Wright of the military intelligence department and W. D. King, a Douglas attorney who acted as interpreter for the conference.

The United States army officers crossed from Douglas in an automobile and upon arriving in Agua Prieta were received with full military honors, the garrison being drawn up in parade formation. A guard of honor escorted them from the boundary to the headquarters of General Calles, dressed in the uniform of his army rank, awaited the American officers. He was attended by Lieut. Col. Rafael Buena and other officers.

Following introductions the conference discussed recent incidents out of which friction had arisen in the border district, particularly in the vicinity of Nogales. General Calles stated that he had strengthened the border guard in that vicinity and could guarantee that there would be no repetition of the alleged thefts of livestock which had caused misunderstanding and friction in the past. A program of co-operative effort on the part of the American and Mexican army officers was discussed and adopted, promising to eliminate such points of friction as have existed.

General Smedberg, following his return to Douglas, expressed satisfaction over the result of his conference. The results of which will communicate to headquarters of the southern district, U. S. A., for transmission to the war department in Washington.

General Smedberg's visit was authorized by special orders issued several weeks ago by the war department. The government of the United States, he said, was anxious to assure the Mexican people through their officials that the American people had a friendly feeling for them and desired to maintain friendly relations. This sentiment, expressed by General Smedberg to General Calles drew from his similar protestations of friendship on the part of Mexico for Americans.

HUNS WANT TRADE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
PARIS, July 24.—Germans, through agents and by circulars, are offering cutlery, bicycles and other articles on the French market 75 per cent below French manufacturer's cost prices, according to a statement made today during the debate on the Russian embargo. It was stated that some of the cutlery and bicycles were of German origin and were being sold at such low prices as to be a menace to the French cutlery and bicycle industries.

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REJECT WAGE INCREASES
GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 24.—Wage increases of \$1 a day recently offered by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, in response to demands of mine and mill employees were rejected by a vote of the metal trades unions of Butte, Great Falls and Anaconda, it was announced today.

JAPAN HURRIES
TO REASSURE
ON SHANTUNG POINT

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Katsui Debuchi, Japanese charge d'affaires, visited the State Department today and discussed with various officials the Shantung settlement provision of the peace treaty. In this connection it was learned the Japanese government had been advised fully of the strength of sentiment developed in the Senate favoring the ratification of the Shantung settlement, and also that the government was aware of the understanding conveyed in yesterday's white house statement that it speedily would clarify the situation by some declaration of its purpose regarding Shantung.

While so far as known the Japanese government has not authorized any statement on the Shantung question, it is suggested by officials that the reason might be found in Article 158, Section VIII of the peace treaty. This article requires Germany to hand over to Japan within three months of the coming into force of the treaty the rights and interests in the territory of Kiaochow, including all of the treaties bearing on the subject. It is said that until these are had the Japanese government itself is not able to make any pledges of relinquishment because it does not exactly know the extent of its own holdings in Kiaochow and Shantung, nor, unless Germany should anticipate the treaty provisions on this point, the decision of documents of every kind relating to the territory of Kiaochow, including all of the treaties bearing on the subject.

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Parliamentary rules are not required in this treaty, Japan, but it is said nevertheless there are some mechanical and routine differences to be surmounted that will necessarily consume much time—probably several weeks—before a document can be ratified.

In the first place it is pointed out that the treaty has barely reached Japan, at least 20 days being required to make the trip from Paris to Tokyo. Translation into Japanese, the next step, is known to be most formidable undertaking and would require several weeks at least. Once translated the document, it is explained, will be placed in the hands of the Japanese cabinet, which must consider it carefully and submit it with comment and endorsement to the emperor. The latter will turn it over to his privy council, who again must give the document intensive study, and also make a critical analysis upon returning it to the emperor. This, however, is the last phase and if the emperor is satisfied with the work of his advisers he may conclude the treaty immediately by affixing his signature.

It has been learned that at present no disposition has been shown in Japan to amend the treaty in any respect. But in Japanese circles here it is asserted that either the French chamber of the American Senate make any reservations or changes substantially affecting the principles upon which the treaty is drawn, the Japanese government might attempt also to make reservations, including possibly provisions of racial discrimination and other ideas which the Japanese peace commissioners broached at Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Hunger, unrest and disease have created an acute situation in bolshevik territory, according to a wireless report from Omsk by Leo Kamenoff, the bolshevik commissary, made public today by the United States government. The "disaffection and irritation among the workmen has reached the highest point. The plants in Moscow are on strike. The motto of the movement is 'down with the soviets.' Epidemics are spreading. There is no bread and no medicines. The number of deserters is immense."

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ADMIT WOBBLES
WERE STEFLING
FEDERATIONISTS

Witnesses for Prosecution
Testify The I. W. W. Was
Ruling Body at Bisbee at
Time of Deportations —
Preliminary Hearings to
Require Two Months

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

DOUGLAS, July 24.—Testimony that the I. W. W. was rapidly increasing its membership while the Western Federation of Miners' local of the American Federation of Labor almost ceased to exist in the Warren district during the labor trouble at Bisbee two years ago was given by witnesses for the state today at the preliminary hearing of J. C. Ryan, county highway engineer, one of the 250 Douglas citizens charged with kidnapping as a result of the I. W. W. deportations on July 12, 1917.

J. F. Hollman, testifying for the prosecution, and several other men who were among those deported, told from the witness stand of having left the Federation of Miners to join the I. W. W. after the Industrial Workers of the World had attempted to call out all the copper miners in the Bisbee district. Vigorous objection was offered by Robert N. French, the county attorney, when Hollman was asked if it were not true that during the Bisbee trouble the I. W. W. had launched a vigorous campaign to wean away members of the Western Federation. After a heated debate between the state and the defense, Hollman was allowed to answer a similar question. He said he could not swear that such action was taken by the I. W. W., but that he knew that during the trouble at Bisbee the I. W. W. made big gains in membership, while the Western Federation local practically ceased to exist.

Testimony All the Same
The testimony against Ryan and Jess and William Toland, whose preliminary hearings were also heard today, differed but little from that given during other hearings conducted here during the last week. Each of the score of witnesses called by the state testified to having seen the defendants with other armed citizens who took part in the deportations on the day of the roundup. None of the witnesses testified to having seen any of the defendants use any violence while making the arrests.

As in previous hearings, attorneys for the citizens charged with kidnapping introduced no witnesses, and, in the hearing of William Toland, excused all the state's witnesses without questioning them.

Will Take Two Months
It was estimated today that, at the present rate, two months at least must elapse before hearings are completed for all the Bisbee and Douglas citizens arrested for alleged participation in the deportation.

Nineteen prominent Douglas men will be arrested Saturday by Sheriff James McDonald, who is in this city preparing to finish the service of the blanket warrant charging kidnapping. The local men named on the warrant are:

Robert Rae, auditor for the Phelps-Dodge corporation; Dr. F. L. Meadows, J. P. Ferguson, W. H. Fisher, James H. East, former chief of police; John R. Bouldin, Ben Cooley, Percy Bowden and Charles Cross, former deputy sheriff; Bob Hiburn, Cecil Adams, B. Boland, Dick Neil, Frank Leonard, Charles Deering, J. G. Dietrich, Leonard McWhorter, Percy W. Wilson and Al Clarkson.

Bond of \$2,000 has already been prepared for the defendant in each case.

Three Hearings Today
Preliminary hearings will be continued before Justice W. C. Jack tomorrow morning, when the cases of Bassett Watkins, city councilman of Bisbee; Bert Polley, constable at Bisbee at the time of the deportations; and Phil Tovey are called.

WAS EMPLOYED AS
PRIEST'S DELEGATE
IN WORLD BATTLE

TACOMA, Wash., July 24.—Hugh Mulure Crane, a discharged soldier, testified in court today that he entered the army under a contract with the late Rev. Father Francis Hylebos, who, too old to serve personally with the colors, wished to have a representative in the war against Germany. His testimony, in support of a claim of \$250 against the estate of the clergyman, a native of Belgium, was corroborated by one of the administrators who in an affidavit said Rev. Father Hylebos told him of the agreement.

TUTHILL SUPPORTS
SMITH IN ACTIONS
AGAINST PRISONERS

Former Arizona Officer
Says "Hard Boiled" Had
Hard Characters to Deal
with in Challes Camp
No. 2

DENVER, July 24.—Investigation of prison form No. 2 at Challes, France, failed to show brutality toward prisoners by American guards, Brig. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, former commander of the Seventy-Ninth infantry brigade, of which Lieut. "Hard Boiled" Smith was a member, said here tonight.

"I inspected the camp at Challes with Major General Frederick S. Strong on one occasion," said Brig. Gen. Tuthill, "and we both failed to observe any of the conditions complained of. The men appeared to be well fed, well clothed and as contented as prisoners could be."

Lieut. Smith, now serving an 18-month sentence at Governor's Island for brutality to American prisoners, was in command of Farm No. 2, and had to contend with desperate prisoners.

"It should be remembered that Lieut. Smith had some bad characters to deal with," said Brig. Gen. Tuthill. "The draft caught all kinds of men, from good citizens to the criminal class. He was forced to deal harshly with some of the prisoners because they would go to any ends to defeat his purpose. Among the prisoners were men convicted of grand larceny, desertion, cowardice in the face of the enemy, and a few for murder."

"As president of a general court martial for about a month during November and December, 1918, I tried many of the prisoners who were later sent to Challes. There were large numbers convicted of serious offenses in addition to hundreds guilty of being absent without leave and other minor charges."

Although stationed at Challes while Lieut. Smith was in command, Gen. Tuthill did not have command of the area. He was on detached service at the time. The district was under command of Col. Edward Grinstead, of Phoenix, Arizona, who was operated by a military efficiency board of all blame for conditions at the farm.

Answering Colorado officers, members of his former command, that Colonel Grinstead was given preference over other officers, Gen. Tuthill declared Colonel Grinstead to be "an efficient officer and a good disciplinarian."

TRIBUNE LAWYERS
UNABLE TO CLOSE
DEFENDANT'S CASE

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 24.—Absence from court today of a material witness who in previous testimony challenged an essential point in the defense of the Chicago Daily Tribune in Henry Ford's million dollar libel suit, upset the plans of the Tribune attorneys to close their side of the case, which has been on trial since the middle of May.

The alleged libelous editorial head "Ford is an Anarchist" was based on an item sent the newspaper by its Detroit correspondent, P. W. Williams, who testified that Frank L. Klingensmith, vice president of the Ford Motor company, was authority for this statement that the company would not hold open positions of its employees who sided with the national guard in the Mexican border in 1918, nor care for their dependents. James A. Connors, who appeared as a voluntary witness earlier in the trial testified that Mr. Klingensmith had informed him the company would care for dependents of its soldier employees and hold their jobs. Tribune counsel introduced evidence intended to discredit Connors' testimony and also subpoenaed him but he failed to appear today when called at the defense's last witness.

A deposition by Connors' mother, Mrs. Mary Connors, to the effect that her son was on a vacation, was placed in evidence. Her son was not dodging subpoena servers, Mr. Connors deposed, but she was unable to state his whereabouts.

Four other witnesses were called today, among them, P. E. Spooner, who testified that he knew Henry and Edsel Ford well and that the former at the time of the Anglo-French loan of 1915 told him that he would withdraw his funds from any bank that subscribed to the loan.

MEXICAN EMPLOYEES
NOTIFIED TO LEAVE

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 24.—Warnings to Mexicans working in a local packing house plant today were found posted on the walls of several business buildings. They were placed there sometime during the night and read:

"If you are a Mexican leave the city by Sunday night next."
Mexicans in considerable numbers are employed in the packing house and in other industrial establishments here. County attorney Heinke began an investigation.

WITHHOLDING OF
FRENCH TREATY
PLEDGE BREACH
ASSERTS LODGE

Section of Pact Provides Its
Presentation for Senate
Ratification Same Time
as Treaty with Germany

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Republican and democratic senators were feeling out the possibilities of former President Taft's plan for interpretation in the league of nations ratification the attack on President Wilson's course in concluding peace was renewed today from a new quarter.

The storm center of the assault was a section of the offensive treaty with France which published texts have shown to provide that it must be presented for senate ratification "at the same time" as the treaty with Germany. The latter was submitted two weeks ago; the former, brought back from Paris by the president, still is in his possession.

In a hour of bitter debate Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee and Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut, accused the president of violating the pledge of simultaneous presentation made when he signed the treaty with Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Williams, Mississippi, democrats, of the committee, replied that the charges only renewed an attempt to "hamstring" and discredit the president.

Later Chairman Lodge presented a resolution by which the senate would "respectfully request" that the treaty be submitted so that the senate could consider it in connection with the treaty of peace with Germany.

A request for immediate consideration was blocked by Senator Robinson, democrat, Arkansas, and the resolution probably will come up tomorrow. It carries "this question" from section four of the treaty as published:

"The present treaty will be submitted to the senate at the same time as the treaty of Versailles is submitted to the senate for its advice and consent to ratification."

Withhold Opinions
The suggestion of Mr. Taft for six interpretations in the ratification resolution affecting the league covenant led to no discussion on the senate floor, but held first place in cloak room talk and in the conferences among senators of all shades of opinion. Most of them seemed inclined to look warily at the suggested plan and to withhold comment for the present. Chairman Lodge has indicated that neither had Senator Hitchcock. Both, however, indicated their positions had been in no wise changed by Mr. Taft's arguments.

The group of republicans who, under the leadership of Senators McClellan, republican, North Dakota, and McNary, Oregon, are arguing for a middle course, received the former president's views with enthusiasm although not committing themselves specifically to his program of interpretation. They say the form of any reservations or interpretations still is an open question, among them though they hope to see it settled soon.

Shantung and the league also were debated in the senate. Senator Robinson presenting the legal claims of Japan in Shantung peninsula, Senator Fletcher, democrat, Florida, supporting the league, and Senator McClellan, republican, Wisconsin, declaring he could not accept certain features of the covenant without reservations to guard the right of independent national action.

Suspend Conferences
President Wilson's conferences with republican senators at the white house were suspended during the day and it was stated tonight that no further invitations had been issued.

Previous intimations that the white house, however, have indicated that sooner or later the president would ask virtually every republican member of the treaty ratifying body to confer with him.

It was said today that President Wilson had known of Mr. Taft's interpretation plan for several days and it also developed the former president had opened correspondence on the subject with the democratic side. It remained conjectural how far these negotiations might go toward bringing some democrats and some republicans together on the middle ground or in a compromise between the two groups.

Publication today of Mr. Taft's letters to Will H. Hays, the republican national chairman, was followed by a telephone conversation between Mr. Hays who is in Indiana and Senator Lodge, Mr. Lodge's letter to discuss his talk with the chairman but it was understood the latter called up in regard to letters which he said had not yet reached him.

While Senator Lodge also declined to go into his views on the Taft proposal, other senators who have stood close to him in the treaty fight indicated that they considered the development as a break in the ranks of the league supporters which eventually would widen to permit radical amendment of the covenant or even rejection of the entire treaty.

Following publication of certain interpretations in the senate advances of the peace treaty suggested to Will H. Hays, republican chairman for former president Taft, officers of the league to enforce peace, of which Mr. Taft is head, tonight issued a statement declaring that "the league is the work of nations and in the interest of ratification of the covenant."

A meeting of the emergency campaign committee of the league to enforce peace held in New York Tuesday it was the unanimous opinion that the league should not suggest any reservations or amendments whatever. The statement continues: "The league understands that Mr. Taft shares this opinion, but he, having in view a declaration that would not affect the validity of the ratification made certain suggestions on the subject."

At the time of the deportations, and Phil Tovey are called.